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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 10TH, 1906

Forty-five years ago, Lord Palmerston's military adviser said something that is strikingly applicable to the condition of the British Army to-day, which, as our London correspondent telegraphed last week, is terribly short of men. "If you want to go in conquering about on the Continent," he said to-day we would read, "if you intend to maintain British interests all over the world, in the Far East, in Africa, to the north of India," "you can't do it with less than 500,000 men. Your Lordship can have that army to-day if you like to introduce conscription" (Lord Palmerston did not), "or if you can persuade the country to pay for it." It is recorded that Lord Palmerston laughed at that. The final advice then given to Lord Palmerston was to support the Volunteer movement. To-day we find considerably less than the 500,000 men needed for a Continental campaign, if we exclude the native troops whose employment against non-Asiatic enemies sentiment forbids; the Volunteers, who have been snubbed, reduced, and discouraged generally; and other branches who would be available only in dire need. Conscription is as unpopular as ever, chiefly, we suspect, because it is a fashion of "foreigners," and so antipathetic to the British mind. While as to paying for an efficient army, we find the "blue water school" apparently in the ascendant, and ruthless economy the programme of the new government. The basic trouble seems to be that the people have taken too seriously all the talk of universal peace and disarmament. Pretty speeches that have all along been nothing but diplomatic counters seem to have fallen on soft ground, and sprouted again. The very rulers of the people,

elected by the people, are bitten; and show signs of approaching practical problems with the optimism of a Micawber or a Mulberry Sellers. Utopian ideals are bandied about like banknotes, as if they were payable on demand. Of all the "lessons of the Russo-Japanese war," of which we have heard ad nauseam, the chief seems to have been overlooked; that the twentieth century, so far from inaugurating the millennium of universal peace, is fuller of fight than any of its predecessors. The European monarch who set the fashion in the art of neatly-mouthed profession, and added one to Holland's group of public talking places, is now, presumably also in the interests of peace, sending messages to his "Buddhist subjects," congratulating them on recent opportunities of obtaining salutary spiritual blessing from contact with his saintly friend, the DALAI LAMA. There may be stray disciples of GAUTAMA, or of PAUL CARUS, who will regard this as a gracious and generous thing in one who has converted so many to the Greek Church at the point of the bayonet; the disciples of nobody in particular will have no scruple in describing it in more contemptuous terms. Even so, we must admit that the TEAR is no worse than the multitude of dreamers who continually do cry peace, peace, where there is no peace. The very apostles of peace, whose business it is to preach peace, have (in China) been lately instituting anxious enquiries for gunboats; and some recent notable exceptions, a group of simple priests who foolishly deemed it their duty to submit unresisting to the murderers, are publicly chided for carrying their doctrine "too far." That is what the British people appear to be doing, carrying these empty pratings too far. The noble sentiments sound well at a tea party, look well in coloured capitals and a fancy frame on the nursery wall, but they are no politics. With the exception of a few Little Englanders who find preaching pay, and are shrewd enough to avoid too glaring inconsistency, the people have been making (as Sir WILFRID LAWSON would say) Union-Jackasses of themselves, chanting of the Empire on which the sun never sets, and, in an attractive game of follow-my-leader, have been trying to "think Imperially." Lord ROBERTS, perhaps in sheer despair of anything better, has turned his attention to boys' brigades and miniature rifle ranges. Lord KITCHENER has his hands full in India. Lord PALMERSTON is dead. There is ample room for some great man to come to the rescue of a nation of dreamers, to teach them to act Imperially as well as to think Imperially. One of the things that men who walk in the wild places of the world learn soonest is never to bluff with an unloaded revolver; and we fear that the time is coming, judging by the straws in to-day's wind, when Great Britain will be in some such position.

While walking round the Chinese recreation ground in Hollywood Road on Sunday afternoon, a native was observed by a district watchman to fall to the ground as though in a swoon. The watchman hastened to render assistance, but discovered that the man was dead.

The Germans at Hankow held a meeting of landowners on April 6th to institute a Municipal Council. A vote will follow every 75 paces annually as municipal taxes, although no man may have more than twelve votes. The Council was to be convened and chairman. A council of five is to be elected annually.

We are informed that a mission will be conducted by the Jesuit Fathers in St. Joseph's Church, commencing on Holy Thursday, at 6.30 p.m., and continued on Good Friday, 9 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., Holy Saturday, 5.30 p.m., and Easter Sunday, at 9 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. The services, we understand, will as far as possible be in English.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 8th April, shows that of non-Chinese there were 303 to the Library and 449 to the Museum; and of Chinese 139 to the former and 3,093 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 442 persons, and the Museum by 3,542.

On the 5th instant a fishing junk was attacked by pirates near Patausini Island, some twelve miles from Hongkong. Seven men boarded the junk and quickly overpowered the crew of three who were locked in the cabin. The pirates ransacked the junk, obtained clothing and cash to the value of \$45 and departed. As soon as the crew could liberate themselves they reported the occurrence to the police.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. E. Aitken, and Officers 119th Infantry the Band of the Regiment will play the following programme at the U.S.R. Club, Kowloon, to-day, commencing at 4.30 p.m.—
 March "The Avenue".....Hume
 Gavotte "Princess May".....Bottan
 Waltz "Sweet Breeze".....Lowthian
 Selection "Three Little Maids".....Rubens
 Song "Adieu, Marie".....Adams
 Cake Walk "Jolly Negroes".....Berger

For the week ending April 7th the total number of cases of communicable diseases was—Plague, 24 (22 fatal), all Chinese; enteric fever, 3 (all Europeans imported); smallpox, 15 (all fatal), all Chinese.

During Sunday and Monday seven fresh cases of plague were reported. Four proved fatal. For the week ending April 7th the number of cases was 24, 22 fatal, bringing the total since 1st January up to 124, of which 119 were fatal.

The *Foodlove Echo*, reporting an extraordinary thunderstorm, says:—A cargo-boat lying off the bund opposite Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co's premises was struck, with rather curious effect. The wind, though of the most violent, was as if a long splinter had been taken out. Only the top of the mast was burned.

Mr. Mori Zensai, a jeweller, of Okinawa (Luchu), applied to the Osaka Municipality for permission to exhibit a remarkable diamond at the Exhibition opened on April 1st in Osaka. The application was readily granted. It is stated that the jewel is valued at ¥ 100,000, and is said to weigh about 47 grammes.

The directors of the British North Borneo Company are organizing an expedition across the company's territory from Tomon, on the west coast, to Cuvie Harbour, on the east. The object of the expedition is to examine the country with a view to the construction of a railway. The British Borneo Exploration Company (Limited) will be represented on the expedition by a prospector, who will report on the mineral prospects of the interior.

The five Chester men sent out to South Africa by Mr. Alfred Mond, M.P., in reply to a challenge from Mr. Yerburgh, have successfully completed their six months' engagement in a mine in the Barberton district, and returned to England. In the course of a letter received by Mr. John Griffiths, of Chester, Mr. Mond's election agent, the men say that, though their experiences have been arduous, they are returning in excellent health. This incident has reference to the oft-repeated assertion that white men would not and could not perform the tasks undertaken by coloured labourers. It is only the wages, and not the point raised, that has been settled. The men appear to have stopped as promptly as the terms of the wager would allow.

A meeting of the Justices of the Peace was held at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon. Mr. F. A. Hazeland presided, and there were also present Messrs. C. D. Melbourne, T. F. Hamner and H. G. Simms. The application of Joseph Henry Newbold for permission to remove the business now carried on by him under an adjournment No. 51, Des Vaux Road Central, under the style of the "Owl Grill Room" to Nos. 45 and 49, Des Vaux Road Central, was granted. The second application was Albert W. Slaton for the transfer to him from Antonio Fonseca of the adjacent license to retail intoxicating liquors on the premises known as the "New Consignment Hotel," No. 13 Queen's Road Central. This application was also granted, there being no police objections.

An interesting proposal has been made to the Senate of the University of London that the subject of Navigation and Nautical and Spherical Astronomy should be included in the syllabus for Degrees of the University, and it has been pointed out that no British University makes provision at present for the scientific training of seamen. The Senate of the University of London have sought the advice of the Elder Brethren of Trinity House in regard to this suggestion, asking whether there would be any likelihood of a considerable number of students desiring to take these subjects. The Elder Brethren in inviting the views of the Merchant Service Guild have considerable doubt as to whether, under existing conditions, officers of the British Mercantile Marine would be able to avail themselves of the proposal if carried into effect. The Elder Brethren have deferred replying to the Senate of the University as they wish to know the views of the Guild, under whose careful consideration the matter now is.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

On the 24th to 26th March the monthly competition for the May Cup took place at Happy Valley, Mr. R. Miller being the winner. The following returns were made:—
 Mr. R. Miller.....97—17=80
 Mr. S. G. Newall.....103—16=85
 Mr. A. Mervill.....107—20=87
 Mr. P. Tester.....110—23=87
 Mr. A. S. Fraser.....105—16=89
 Mr. F. C. Kendall.....112—18=94

THE PROFITS OF THE CANTON-PATSHAN RAILWAY.

It has been suspected, by all those who have watched the development of this short branch line, that it has been bringing into the pockets of the investors large profits. This apparently is the case. The Canton Viceroys recently published a proclamation, referring to other matters, and incidentally pointed out that the profits from the working of this line after all current expenses had been paid, during the last five months, were more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Of course this railway is crowded with passengers, for not only does it connect the two most populous towns in the South of China, but it runs through a district which is crowded with villages, some of which are as large as many country towns in England. This information should be distinctly encouraging to those who have spare capital, and are inclined to invest it in railways in China. There can be no doubt, though the rates charged are small, that the net income is large, and since the working expenses are low the profits must be in the nature of things be substantial.—N.C.D.N.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, April 9th.
Prince von Buelow is improving.

THE VESUVIUS ERUPTION.

LONDON, April 9th.
The eruption of Mount Vesuvius has become violent. Two towns, a cathedral, an observatory, and a railway have been destroyed.

COTTON LABOUR DEMAND.

LONDON, April 9th.
Lancashire operatives have demanded an increase.

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 9th.
The Morocco Agreement has been signed.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

GERMANY AND THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, April 7th.
The German Banks have refused to participate in the new Russian loan, alleging as a reason the approaching issue of a German loan in London.

THE SECOND HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 7th.
The programme of Russia for the second Peace Conference proposes to limit the work to a further elaboration of the rules of procedure of an arbitration court for the consideration of the rules of warfare, including questions of private property at sea, and the rights and duties of neutrals.

FAIR EASTERN TRADE.

JAPAN'S NEW POLICY.

A London paper has a despatch dated Tokyo, March 7:—
 With reference to Mr. F. Smith's question in the House of Commons regarding Manchurian trade, I have been supplied with the following statement, which may be regarded as official:—
 "Port Arthur and Dairen are not yet open. During the war time there were strict regulations. However, last August the ports named were freely opened to Japanese, and the following stipulation was made regarding all foreigners:—
 "Those desirous of proceeding thither must secure a permit from the War Minister or the authorities controlling the ports."
 "So far the Government has only given permits to those having property at Port Arthur and Dairen, and desirous of arranging it. No facilities have as yet been given to any other persons or to the introduction of foreign merchandise of any kind. In the event of foreign steamers desiring to proceed there permits must be obtained."
 "All the restrictions have been withdrawn from both Japanese and foreigners entering Yankow and Antung Provinces. Of course it is difficult in future to know what regulations the Chinese Government may make, or what restrictions it may impose on nationalities."
 "Many foreigners have tried to enter Port Arthur and Dairen from Yankow and Antung, but have failed, because they are ignorant, and adopt the wrong procedure."
 "According to the latest investigation the numbers of the residents are as follows:—
 "Dairen: Chinese, 35,749; Japanese, 3,712; foreigners, 1,161.
 "Port Arthur: Chinese, 78,119; Japanese, 1,161; foreigners, 50.
 "Kinchow: Chinese, 255,058; Japanese, 152; foreigners, 10.
 "The Japanese residents at Dairen are fast increasing, those at Port Arthur are slightly decreasing. The Japanese consist of merchants, experts, labourers, and coolies, with some soldiers. The Chinese are mostly farmers."
 "After the lapse of a little time, when the arrangement of affairs is completed, the Japanese Government will open Port Arthur and Dairen to all foreigners."
 "It must not be forgotten that while Japan professes the open-door policy, her own position of proximity enables her to act as a port of call for foreigners from Port Arthur and Dairen. The Japanese are able to establish themselves firmly on the new ground, and many foreign firms have lost the valuable connections which they possessed under the Russian régime."
 "While the exigencies of the evacuation would not allow all to be admitted, some facilities to British traders might have been granted. Now many months have elapsed since the war, and the British Government should make strong representations against the expulsion of its subjects, a policy particularly favoured in Japan itself in antiquated times, before the Restoration. The Japanese should be called upon to keep the obligations of the Alliance Treaty, and not slam the open-door in the face of competitors. Where Japanese are allowed to go British must also be permitted."

Other evidence was called.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, April 9th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PEGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

A PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.
 The trial of the issue to determine whether Wong Ka-chung was at the presentation of a petition in bankruptcy a partner in the Lai Hing firm, was resumed. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. G. H. Bratton (of Messrs. Bratton, Helt and Goldring), appeared for the Official Receiver, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding, appeared for Wong Ka-chung.

Wong Ka-chung, under cross-examination by Mr. Sharp, said he retired from the business in 1898. In a recent action he did not file an affidavit that he was a banker carrying on business under the style of the Lai Hing firm. 'Tat was a mistake on the part of his solicitor, and after the case he advertised in the papers that he had no connection with the firm. His solicitor in that matter was Mr. Wei On.

Mr. Wei On speaks Chinese, doesn't he?—A little (laughter).
 Was this affidavit read over to you before you signed it?—I don't remember.
 Don't you know that every affidavit is read over before you are asked to sign it?—It was explained to me before I signed it.

And did you take any objection to it?—I told the interpreter I was not carrying on business at the Lai Hing. I was only living there.
 And you told him it was not true?—Yes.
 But he made you swear it all the same?—Yes.
 Did you tell Mr. Wei On you were not carrying on business under the style of the Lai Hing Bank?—I don't remember. I think I did tell him.

You say since 1898 you have not carried on business as a banker in the Colony at all?—No.
 Do you remember that in the same action, in June, 1901, you filed an affidavit that you were carrying on business as a banker?—No.
 Or this other one?—No.
 Are these your signatures?—They are not my writing.

Mr. Sharp.—In the pleadings of this action it is stated that this man is a banker and in his defence he does not deny it. Tell him that.
 Mr. Sharp afterwards said.—The case was not heard, my Lord.
 After discussion.

Mr. Sharp said he thought the evidence was strong enough, in view of his positive statements to discredit the statements of the witness.
 Under further cross-examination, witness denied that he had been associated with a syndicate for the promotion of the Canton Hankow Railway, and also denied that in 1904 he had said he was master of the Lai Hing Bank.
 Re-examined by Mr. Slade.—There was registration of partners in the Colony. He had himself been registered. The document produced was a registration of the partners of the Lai Hing. His name appeared on it.
 Mr. Sharp said he was manager of the Lai Hing Bank at the time of the bankruptcy. He became manager in July, 1898, when he succeeded Wong Ka-chung. The latter had no share in the business after that time and took no part in it, although he continued to live on the premises. He paid \$20 a month for his board and lodgings. He had correspondence addressed to the shop.
 Other evidence was called.

THE MINING-LANE MAN.

Apologies of Mr. Balfour's recent visits to Mining-lane during the recent City contest, "John o' London" writes in T. P.'s Weekly: For a brief per of 1 had the honour to play a clearly per in Mining-lane, and count as gain the experience for which I then had small liking. My desire and my continual intrusions were to be sent on messages to other offices because though the desk irked me, the Lane itself and the streets around gave me abundant entertainment. I was fascinated by the gentlemen who stood near the Mining Lane Sals Rooms. They seemed to make a thousand a year by strolling about in a particular way. I could see, of course, that the way was everything. For example, the Mining Lane Man carries in one hand a bright square tin, containing a sample of tea. Where he is taking it, what he proposes to do with it, Heaven only knows. He has never been seen to open this tin. But he carries it up and down the Lane in a manner so obviously correct, proscribed, and Laney, that you don't grudge him his thousand a year. His walk is a masterpiece (even he cannot reproduce it elsewhere), but an analysis of its slow lift would lead me too far into algebra and moral philosophy. It is believed to account for the rapid expression on the faces of the local apple-wooms.

FRENCH NAVY ESTIMATES.

A Times telegram dated Paris, March 8, says:—The Chamber began to-day the discussion of the navy estimates. The general debate was opened by M. Lockroy, who made a telling comparison between the French and German navies from which he concluded that, if France did not immediately begin to construct new battleships, German sea power would eventually outstrip that of France. It was a question of life or death for France to be able to keep the sea open behind her in the event of war. In Germany it was not the admirals but the generals who insisted on increasing the navy, for the latter knew that, without command of the sea, the army would be unable to defend the territory. France had lost three full years while Germany was carrying out her programme of 1900. The Germans were already in advance of France. Germany had her eye on Rotterdam and Antwerp and the port of Fiume. She wished to secure supremacy in the North Sea and in the Adriatic, and through Morocco to establish herself in the Mediterranean. M. Lockroy's appeal to the Chamber not to allow the French navy to fall behind aroused the patriotic emotion of the House, and the President expressed the feeling of all M. Lockroy's colleagues when he said:—"We are going to suspend the sitting to manifest our admiration."

POLICE COURT.

Monday, April 9th.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

FOUND OVER.

Seven fishermen were proceeded against on a charge of stealing from a craft in distress.
 The evidence showed that a fishing boat was capsized during a squall at Po Tai, near Sai-kong, in the New Territory, and nine of the occupants were thrown into the water. The defendants who were in four fishing boats, saw the accident, went to the rescue and picked the nine seamen out of the water. They righted the boat, towed it to the shore where they landed the nine men, and then proceeded to trawship the cargo, which consisted of \$245 worth of clothing, jewellery and coin. The matter was reported to the Shaukiwan Police Station, and Inspector Robertson hired a launch and went out in search of the defendants. When he boarded their vessels he found \$45 in money, a musket and other goods which the complainants claimed as their property.

The defendants denied the charge, stating that the complainants promised to give them the goods.
 His Worship, taking into consideration the circumstances of the case, said he would convict the defendants and bind them over in the sum of \$100 each to come up for judgment when called upon.

A DISHONEST BAR BOY.

A bar boy employed at the Occidental Hotel, who was found guilty of stealing \$11.95 therefrom, was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour and six hours' stocks.

A BOAT'S DESSERT.

A coolie while descending the down pipe of a house in MacDonnell Road, Kowloon, was observed by a lunko to fall to the ground. The constable hastened to render assistance, but when he found a quantity of clothing wrapped round the coolie's body, took him to the station and charged him with larceny.
 On appearing before his Worship he was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for three weeks, and six hours' stocks.

AN ELOPEMENT.

Lukong Cheung Sing was charged with taking a girl under the age of 18 years out of the possession of her parents or guardians.
 Sergeant Gordon presented, and Mr. R. P. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the defendant.
 The evidence showed that the girl was in the habit of passing defendant's boat daily. They became acquainted and apparently grew fond of one another. One day the lukong suggested that she should go down with him. She was willing, therefore the lukong furnished a floor in Third Street and she left her parents to reside with him.
 His Worship reserved his decision.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

GAMBLERS.

Another sixteen natives were charged by Sergeant Sullivan with gambling at No. 65, Hok Un.
 They were found guilty and the keeper was fined \$50 and each of the other defendants \$5.

ALLEGED MURDER.

Li Lan, a fisherman, was charged with murdering a Chinese girl on Pingshan Island on the 4th March.
 Chief Detective Inspector Hanson presented, and Mr. Otto Keng Sing appeared for the defence.

Sergeant Boulger gave evidence as to being instructed to proceed to the island of Pingshan, where a native pointed out to him the spot where deceased was buried. He examined the body and took it aboard the police launch, and after leaving the island met Inspector Kerr on board another launch. The body was handed over to him, and he took it to the mortuary. It was found in an obscure place at the foot of the cliffs on the south-west side of the island.

Cross-examined.—Witness did not know the deceased, therefore he could not identify the body as being the body of Mo Lam. He met Lok Tak, the man who showed him where the body was buried, at Tai-po, and took him in the launch to Pingshan. There was a lot of blood near a spot where witness was conducted by Lok Tak.

Mr. Keng Sing.—Why didn't you tell us that in your evidence-in-chief? That is a very important point.

Witness.—I had not finished my evidence.

Mr. Hanson.—Perhaps it was my fault, your Worship. I stopped examining as I wished to call Dr. Hunter and let him get away.

Mr. Keng Sing.—I object to the witness giving any further evidence. He landed the body at the mortuary; surely he could not go further than that?

Mr. Hanson.—There is the subsequent inquiries that the police make. It is not likely that they stop at landing the body in the mortuary.
 Dr. Hunter said he examined the dead body of a Chinese female on the 6th March. A ticket was attached to the body giving the name of the deceased as Ho Lan. He made a post-mortem examination and found the cause of death due to multiple injuries. The throat was cut down to the backbone, and everything in front of the neck was severed. There was a deep incised wound across the back of the neck, a stab wound into the right cheek, and another below the left collar bone extending into the left lung.

Cross-examined.—The body might have been in the ground anything between twelve or forty-eight hours. There was little decomposition.
 Sergeant Boulger gave further evidence, and the case was adjourned.

HAMBURG.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Hamburg, March 6th.
GERMAN LOYALTY.

The silver wedding of the Emperor and the "green" wedding of Prince Eitel Friedrich were celebrated with great pomp in Berlin on Feb. 27th. The function in church is said to have been particularly imposing and the enthusiasm displayed by the people most refreshing in these days of socialistic propaganda. The double event has been celebrated all over the empire and large sums of money have been voted by corporations of towns and representatives of villages for charitable objects, their Majesties having intimated that they did not wish to receive any presents, but hope that any amounts intended for that purpose might be applied for the good of the people. Considerable donations have also been made by private persons to various institutions, amongst others by Frau Krupp of Essen, who placed a million marks at the disposal of the several funds connected with the vast works of her late husband.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

Apocryphal donations, the newspapers stated last week, more or less circumstantially, that Mr. Alfred Beit, a native of this town and a member of the well-known firm of Wertheim & Co., had promised the sum of £100,000 towards a fund for the establishment of a university in Hamburg, and that a further sum of £150,000 had been subscribed for the same purpose by other wealthy Hamburgers at home and abroad. This called forth an official denial which, however, admitted, without mentioning names, that donations to a considerable amount had been received for the promotion of higher education, the interest of which trustees, who have still to be appointed, would apply to the best of their judgment for the furtherance of the object in view. Should the capital in the course of time through additional contributions reach a figure warranting the foundation of a university or a similar institution, the trustees would give such plans their serious consideration. Regret was expressed that the matter should have looked out at all, as the whole scheme had so far assumed no definite shape and it might be some time before particulars could be given to the public.

CONSTRUCTIVE SOCIALISM.

In spite of the most strenuous opposition on the part of the Socialist members the Bürgerausschuss passed the new Suffrage Bill *en bloc* last week, and it now only awaits ratification by the Senate to become law. At the third reading three weeks ago the Socialists moved its rejection, but were out-voted, whereupon they commenced a system of obstruction until, on the motion of a member from the other side of the house, the bill was referred back to the committee, to be by them re-drafted in a manner to permit of its being passed as a whole. It appears that this is perfectly legal, as according to Art. 43 of the Hamburg Constitution a bill containing more than one clause may be passed without putting the several clauses to the vote, if two-thirds of the committee who have had charge of it recommend such a course and if two-thirds of the members of the Bürgerausschuss present on the occasion give their assent. That the Senate will now ratify the bill there can be no doubt. A measure proposed by that august body for the indemnification of the sufferers by the riots on the night of the first reading was carried by a great majority. Over a hundred persons suspected of having been concerned in those disturbances or in whose possession some of the stolen property has been found have been arrested by the police and are now awaiting their trial.

DOCKS AND HARBOUR.

The importance of the docks and harbour, which are under the management of the Hamburg authorities, as a source of steadily increasing revenue to the State is strikingly illustrated by the budget for the ensuing year, based on the actual figures of the twelve months ending on the 30th of June last. The gross receipts are estimated at M. 8,175,000, of which Tonnage & loading dues are expected to yield M. 4,812,000. Receiving and delivery charges 943,000. Quay rent and weighing charges 837,000. Dock railway sidings 1,318,000. Deducting the expenditures, which is put down at M. 5,419,000, this would leave a clear profit to the State of M. 2,757,000. A further amount of M. 1,904,000 is derived from the rent of quays leased to the various steamship companies, of which the Hamburg America Line pays about three-fourths, viz. M. 1,300,000 for their docks on the island of Kuhwärder, and M. 11,000 for rent and interest on the works at Cuxhaven. The Woermann, the German East-African and the German Levant Lines contribute together M. 330,000, the balance being received from other shipowners and warehouse companies. This account is moreover credited with M. 201,000 for the use of the railway sidings.

COLONIAL PRODUCTS.

A few figures taken from the annual report of the "Kolonialwirtschaftliches Komitee" in Berlin for the year 1904, just published, may be of interest as showing the rate at which the German colonies are progressing. The total value of exports during the twelve months reached 47 million marks, the principal articles being—

Cotton—Two million pounds of a good serviceable quality were grown from Egyptian and American seeds; the representatives of the committee continuing to give every care to an extension of the cultivation of the staple by the natives and on plantations under European management.

Sisal and Banana Fibre.—The production of both has been materially increased in consequence of the introduction of improved decorticating machinery; fibre to the value of

M. 931,000 has been exported in 1904, as compared with M. 584,000 in the previous year. Oleaginous Seeds and Oils.—Vegetable oils being in great demand in Germany, every effort has been made to promote the cultivation of oil seeds in the colonies; improved presses lately patented have been sent to the Cameroons and to Togo, where the natives are the chief growers of ground nuts and sesame seed. The coconut plantations in New Guinea and on Samoa are yielding satisfactory results. The aggregate value of seeds and oils shipped in 1904 was M. 8,499,000.

Coffee and cocoa are improving both in quantity and quality; in the year under review shipments of the former amounted in value to M. 512,000, and of the latter to M. 1,074,000, against M. 526,000 and M. 935,000 respectively in 1903.

Timber and dyestuffs are the objects of careful study on the part of the experts sent out by the committee.

Wax.—The natives are receiving instruction in the most approved methods of bee-keeping, and it is hoped that in time this article will become an important and remunerative item in the list of exports. The quantities shipped rose from M. 118,000 in value in 1903 to M. 576,000 in the following year.

Metals.—Rich lodes of copper have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Otavi, and the Otavi Mines and Railway Company are now engaged in building a railway some 350 miles in length in order to enable them to bring the ore to market. Other lodes are known to exist in different localities, and these will be taken in hand later on.

The presence of gold and diamonds in South and West Africa has not yet been definitely ascertained, but there can be no doubt about an abundance of excellent coal in the neighbourhood of Lake Nyassa in German East Africa.

HONGKONG SUGAR.

The Bulletin of the Imperial Institute says:—Hongkong is the centre of an important sugar industry, although the Colony does not itself actually produce any sugar. One portion of the trade is in the hands of natives, who import brown sugar, chiefly from Swatow—the principal sugar-growing district of South China—the Philippines, Hainan, Tonkin, Canton, and to some extent from Java, and re-ship it for consumption to the northern markets of China and Japan.

Of much greater importance is the sugar-refining industry conducted by two companies, the China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd., and the Taikong Sugar Refining Company, Ltd. The former company also possesses a distillery. The refining industry was commenced on a small scale in 1874, and has now reached large proportions, the annual output of the two companies working at full power being estimated at 250,000 tons. The principal market for the refined product is found in the northern part of China.

GUNNERY ON THE CHINA STATION IN 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

The following letter appears in the *Evening Standard*:—Sir, In the "Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette" of March 5, M. Gerard Flenas is good enough to say that, though in the years above-named the effects of serious gunnery training were lamentably to be seen on the China Station, I cannot be held altogether responsible. I am obliged to him for his consideration for myself. It frees me from all suspicion of personal motive in venturing, not in the least on my own behalf, but on that of very capable and deserving officers under my orders, to give a truthful statement of the case as regards the station in question. Mr. Gerard Flenas has been supplied with false information by persons who believed that they could trade upon his quite natural, and in no way reprehensible, ignorance of the circumstances.

In 1901 the *Glory* (flagship) was the second ship in the whole Navy in the prize-firing from 12-inch guns; the *Buifleur* (flagship of the second in command) led all the ships armed with 10-inch guns; the *Anzura* was second ship in the Navy in the firing with 9.2-inch guns (except *Black VII*); and 8-inch guns; the same position was held by the *Admiral* with 8-inch quick-firing guns, and the *Bismarck*, *Dido*, *Eudymon*, *Glory* (flag), *Goliath*, *Isis*, *Ocean*, *Plique*, and *Talbot* all beat the *Terrible*, which held the record for the previous year.

In 1902 the record-breaking performance in prize-firing of the *Ocean* occurred.

In 1903 the four battleships of the China fleet took second, third, fourth, and sixth place in the whole Navy. This making a record for a fleet which has not yet been beaten.

An honest statement of the firing performance of the fleet in China in the years 1901, 1902, and 1903 would bring great credit on the officers of the different ships. Not only were there very high individual performances, but the aggregate of the fleet on the station put it at the top of the service. There was progressive improvement in the firing up to and including the last year. Twice over in 1903 and 1904, the Admiralty sent out special expressions of satisfaction with the results of the China prize-firing practices. As regards 1902, their lordships were "pleased to note with much satisfaction the interest taken by you and by the officers under your command in developing proficiency in gunnery and good shooting." This was followed in April 1904 by an announcement that they had "read with satisfaction the China Squadron return of prize firing for the year 1903," and that their lordships were "pleased to note the marked improvement of the good results obtained in the year 1902." Semi-official communications of a similar character were also received from the Admiralty, and appreciation was expressed not only of the prize-firing results, but also of other and novel exercises in gunnery and shooting.

I am not quite sure whether or not Mr. Gerard Flenas means to say that tactical exercises were also lamentably to be seen on the China Station during the period in question. If he does, the following may put him right. Their lordships in October, 1902, stated that they had read "with much interest your report on tactical exercises carried out on the China Station" in August, 1902. They were pleased to add that "the report must be regarded as making an important contribution to the study of naval tactics, and they have therefore decided to print the letter and its enclosures in a compact form for circulation in the fleet."

The extracts will, no doubt, show Mr. Gerard Flenas how grossly his informants have deceived him.

CYPRIAN A. G. BRIDGE.

March 8, 1906.

BRITON AND GERMAN IN COMMERCE.

HONGKONG MERCHANT'S SPEECH.

The *Japan Chronicle* of March 29 has the following:—At the yearly meeting of the Society of Honourable Merchants in Hamburg, "Erich Ehrharten Kaufmann," the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Alfred Michaelis, gave an address, in which, in brief but emphatic words, he referred to the political position, and especially to the relations between England and Germany. "The speech, in the passages which referred to the happy maintenance of peace last year, and the invitation of the London Chamber of Commerce, was interrupted by loud 'Bravos'."

Mr. J. H. Garrels, an old resident of Hongkong, then addressed the meeting, stating in the course of his remarks:—

"Here in Hamburg, where public relations to Great Britain are of a particularly intimate character, and in many cases have come into personal friendship, people cannot understand what reasons there could be for permanent ill-will or even for a more serious conflict between the two nations. It is true that owing to the Press both there and here public opinion has been largely poisoned. It is therefore time to put an end to the Press feud, and to allow those persons to speak in both countries who understand the other country and its people. What is added in explanation of the alleged animosity of the two nations? There is first of all the question of the Navy. Our constantly increasing Navy is said to be a thorn in the flesh of the English. I do not think that there is a single Englishman capable of reasonable thought who disputes Germany's right to provide herself with a Navy such as is required for the protection of our constantly growing commerce. This certainly involves no menace to England, any more than we have regarded the enormous and yet ever-expanding British Navy as a threat against Germany. Further, a certain envy with regard to Colonial possessions is much spoken of. Certainly the British have taken possession of the finest territories of the Old and New Worlds, but who has taken place our country, broken politically into smaller States, was by no means in a position to undertake this, and we have certainly no occasion to regret that it was England which annexed these countries, and not another Power, as we see that in so many other colonies the tendency prevails of closing the markets more or less to every other trade with the mother country. The British possessions, however, were and are open to the trade of the entire world, and many a Hanseatic merchant has every reason to remember with gratitude the friendly reception which he has always met with there, and still meets, and which has not been the least factor in enabling him to extend German trade and German shipping over the entire world, and to place the products of German industry on the market everywhere, at a time when the German naval flag was still wanting on the ocean. On the other hand, German activity has likewise contributed no little to the prosperity of the British colonies. As a further reason for the alleged enmity people speak of the great rivalry in trade, shipping, and industry. They are utterly wrong. Certainly we are all glad that our country, during recent decades, has shown such an enormous expansion, in many departments greater, reckoned by percentage, than that of England; but we get a mistaken view of it, as is so often done, these comparisons. According to the yearly report before us, last year the British steam-motor marine increased by 7 per cent, the German by about 10 per cent, but the real increase of the British amounted to 953,000 tons as against 266,000 tons of the German marine, the British advance has therefore not only not fallen off, but has grown greater. Even, however, if it were quite otherwise, the idea of employing force for mere commercial competition has likewise contributed no little to the fallacy that one's own economic interests may be most effectively promoted by injury of the interests of others; but the contrary is the case; prosperity of one country in each instance has a favourable reaction on the other, so intimate are the mutual relations. Gentlemen, since I have been a merchant I have always had British merchants as my competitors, but this business competition, during the long years which I passed in a British Colony with Englishmen, never impaired the personal relations between us, and often, during the frequent changes of the political horizon, I discussed politics with British competitors, who were at the same time friends. The final outcome was always: Whatever other nations do, we two, Germans and British, are commercial peoples; we have a common interest in the maintenance of the policy of the open-door, and in particular in the free competition of goods. At that time, however, never occurred to any of us the possibility of our predominantly Protestant Germanic peoples, which, as long as they have existed as nations, have indeed fought shoulder to shoulder against a common enemy, but have never fought against each other."

PRACTICE AND PRECEPT.

Outbreaks of the Chinese like that at Nan-chang are generally the result of a series of causes, but the most important was the fall delinquency in the Nan-chang case, more than two days elapsing between the magistrate's attempt on his life and the massacre itself. There was thus plenty of time for the missionaries to escape, but they all seem to have remained at their posts. The most unaccountable incident in the affair is the behaviour of the five Marxist Brothers. Here were five able-bodied men, with no women or children to look after, who knew there was an infuriated mob coming towards them, thirsting for their blood. They rescued the river in safety, and got into a boat, but because the boatman refused to take them, they went back to the shore and landed, and allowed themselves to be killed, without even wounding one of their assailants. The story seems incredible, but it appears to be well-established. This, says the *N.C. Daily News*, was carrying the doctrine of non-resistance to the letter. So we think; but it must be admitted that they put no protest into practice, and obeyed the New Testament injunction.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 9th at 12.10 p.m.—The barometer has risen quickly over China.

The depression is probably moving Eastwards over Japan. It appears to be followed by an area of high pressure over China. The greater part of the returns are, however, lacking this morning.

N. and N.E. winds are indicated in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—Moderate or fresh N. winds; fine.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S CHINESE POLICY.

The *Jiji Shimpo* urges the Government to take concerted action with England and America to prevent any serious outbreak in China and at the same time to ensure the opening of Manchuria. There are many measures of a diplomatic nature, says our contemporary, which should be done by the Government with as little delay as possible. Now that the evacuation of Japanese troops from Manchuria has almost been completed it is necessary the Chinese Government should be required to carry out its promises regarding the opening to trade of the various towns in Manchuria so as to give equal opportunity to all foreigners. The general state of affairs in China is far from satisfactory, as is evidenced by the prevalence of the 'rights and interests recovery' propaganda and the consequent outbreak of anti-foreign feeling.

Under present circumstances, continues the *Jiji*, it is not at all surprising that the American Government should contemplate sending reinforcements to the Philippines. What is most apprehended is that the individual action of the Powers, whose interests in China are of a most complicated character, should make their relations with China worse confounded. There is no denying that the Chinese evince a considerable amount of antagonism against Americans as manifested in the boycott. Also there is little doubt that Chinese are regarding the British and Japanese with a feeling of antagonism, and under such circumstances it would be more advantageous for the Powers to take concerted action with regard to China than to act individually.

It is rather curious to observe, however, continues the *Jiji*, while others are considering to send reinforcements to China one Power is actually carrying out the withdrawal of its troops. It is not at all improbable therefore that some Power, in order to further its own interests, will attempt to break this harmony that is now existing between Japan, England, and America with regard to their China policy. The policy of these three Powers, in the matter of the maintenance of China's integrity, coincides without question, and it would be obviously to their advantage to move together, for then no Power, however clever its diplomacy may be, would find it possible to alienate China. Japan, as the leader of the triple union, should, to begin with, adopt measures towards the realisation of the opening of Manchuria and thus afford commercial and industrial facilities to all.

A NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS.

Amateur photographers, who are very numerous in Hongkong, will be interested in the new method called "Photography" by which the long and objectionable process of "fixing" is done away with, and the making of prints from the negative accomplished without the action of light. It is described in the *Review Scientific* by Mr. Ernest Constet. By the finished plate, instead of being a negative, is a genuine diapositive—that is, a picture appearing in its natural lights and shades when viewed by transmitted light—and may be used to print off any number of copies in any colour by simple contact. Says Mr. Constet:—

"Everyone knows that in the photographic process at present in use, the action of light is employed twice—once to produce the negative, and again to print either a proof or the final photograph. Now a notable simplification is offered to the amateur. What is called 'photography' (Greek *phos*, light, and *techné*, to dye or stain) does away with the second intervention of light, by making use of a curious property of oxygenated water (hydrogen peroxide).

Dr. Andersen has noted, as early as 1899, that this compound, removed from a prototype thickness of gelatine proportional to the opacity of the parts reduced. The result is that if the plate so treated has not been placed in the hyposulphite the emulsion not attacked will form, in its different thicknesses, a direct diapositive, like a transparency. The final blackening by the silver bromide will only serve to strengthen the image.

Unfortunately, the hydrogen peroxide of commerce lacks stability and generally acts with discouraging slowness. In a communication addressed to the Photographic Society of Pau-de-Calais, Mr. Houzel, who had made, by accident, the same discovery as Dr. Andersen, estimated the length of the operation at 15 to 20 hours.

Methodical researches have brought about the preparation of a more active and more regular compound which acts in a few seconds with the recently prepared; and as it does away with the use of the hyposulphite with its inevitable train of washings, it enables us to obtain a diapositive in much less time than is required to finish an ordinary negative.

It is necessary, to avoid the use of peroxide, pyramidalphenol, and in general all developers that tan the gelatine. Development with ferrous oxalate is perfectly suitable, and dimidophenol also gives satisfactory results. When the intensity is judged sufficient, the plate is washed at once, and then immersed in the oxygenated preparation, which is prepared thus:—

Water.....100 cubic centimetres
Chlorhydric acid.....10 cubic centimetres
Purified binoxide of barium.....4 grams

This operation may be carried out in broad daylight. Soon the layer begins to wrinkle, first on the most opaque blacks, and the stripping process begins. At the end of the image rapidly grows paler. When the process is complete, the plate is rinsed to remove the last adherent layers.

"We have thus a diapositive formed by a relief in gelatine. If we plunge it into a colouring liquid, this will be absorbed in varying quantities, proportioned to the thickness of the gelatine, and the image will be both coloured and reinforced. Simple washing will reduce the intensity, if desired. If pressed against the absorbent layer will absorb the thickness of the gelatine, it enables us to obtain a diapositive in much less time than is required to finish an ordinary negative."

"Those who are interested in lantern projection or in stereoscopy will easily see how simple it is to obtain directly by this method diapositives on glass with the most varied shades. If it is desired to colour such diapositives with the brush, the work is singularly simplified by the fact that the colour is naturally absorbed in quantities proportional to the thickness of the gelatine, and is thus obtained in almost automatic fashion."

"Finally, reproduction by the three-colour process finds in photography an interesting application, with evident simplification. Three orthochromatic films are successively exposed through violet, green and orange screens respectively. After development and preparation they are caused to absorb respectively yellow, red and blue dyes, and are superposed between two protecting sheets of glass. If it is desired to multiply them, nothing is more easy than to obtain, by the same method, facsimiles of each monochrome."

KODAKS AT HOME PRICES.

No. 3 FOLDING POCKET KODAK (23-12-64) \$38.00
" 4 CARTRIDGE " (25-15-04) \$60.00

LONG, HING & CO.

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[35]

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[35]

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The question of granting extra pay for the performance of duties of officers who are absent on leave has been under consideration, and the Admiralty have decided that it cannot be granted under such circumstances.

A new department has been formed at the War Office for the study of the medical arrangements of foreign armies. It is to be attached to the department of the Director of Military Operations, and will be under the charge of Lieut.-Col. W. G. Macpherson, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.

The War Office is making an effort to fill the many vacant vacancies which exist in the Royal Engineer Volunteer service, and is looking for the names of Royal Engineer captains and lieutenants (with not less than six years' service) who are desirous of being appointed to these posts.

The following is the Japanese naval programme for completion this year:—Battleship *Sakuma*, 12,400 tons, in October, at Yokosuka. Armoured cruiser *Kawama*, over 14,000 tons, in August, at Yokosuka. Armoured cruiser *Hama*, in March, at Kure. Despatch boat—*Morari* 2,300 tons, in July, at Nagasaki; and *Yodo*, 2,300 tons, in July, at Kobe.

As the result of a series of experiments, the Admiralty have decided to install in battleships and cruisers search-lights of much greater power, and of 36-in. diameter mirrors, controlled entirely by electric motors, both as regards the lamp and projector, instead of as formerly by hand-power. A compromise will be made with new vessels, including the *Hibernia* and *Mincula*, at Devonport. A further departure will be made in the case of the *Minotaur*, which is to carry double the number of lights formerly allowed.

Sir F. Borden, Minister of Militia for Canada, speaking at Ottawa on February 23rd, dissented from the view that Canada ought to contribute towards the maintenance of the British Navy, on the ground that she would have no voice in the administration of the money contributed. Before Canada contributed to the British Navy she should be given representation of some kind in an Imperial Council which would have power to declare war and to determine what was to be done with the warships, to the cost of which Canada would be called upon to contribute.

The following are the conditions of employment with the Canadian Army: Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men volunteering for transfer to the permanent forces of Canada will, if their services are accepted, be released from their regular army engagements, and will be required to relinquish all claim upon the Imperial Government for pay or pension caused by previous service. On the other hand, the Government of Canada are prepared to guarantee to all whose services are accepted that their personal interests will be allowed to reckon towards increase of pay and pension under Canadian regulations; that those who, under British Army Regulations, were permitted to re-engage or extend their service, will be allowed to do the same in the Canadian permanent force; and that they will not be required to accept any lower rank, rate of pay, allowances, or other emolument than they are in receipt of from British Army funds at the time of transfer.

WEIHAWEI.

Hidden away in a corner of his speech on the Army Estimates, Mr. Haldane alluded contemptuously, says the *Globe*, to that outpost of the Empire, WeihaWei, in an altogether unjustifiable manner. "It was originally a naval base; now, I believe, it is a watering-place. Whether or not the Admiralty have deserted it, the Army have not." In thus echoing a stale sarcasm of Lord Roberts, the War Minister made a naive confession of ignorance. It is hardly not usual in this country for the head of a great department to take action that may be of great importance to the Empire before he has satisfied himself of the facts. But Mr. Haldane only "believes" it is a watering-place, he has apparently not troubled to inquire "whether or no" it is of use to the Admiralty. He is, however, aware that the upkeep of a native regiment costs £20,000 a year, and therefore it must go, although it is not correct to say, as he says, that "nobody wants that regiment."

WeihaWei, as a matter of fact, is an important naval base, and its strategic uses can hardly be too strongly insisted on. It is our furthest outpost of Empire in the Far East, and it gives us a standing there possessed by no other Power. To give it up would have a most unfortunate effect on our interests in North China, especially at a time like the present, when the whole Chinese race is agitated by the late upheaval in Asia. We are at a loss to know in what way Mr. Haldane can justify his off-hand reference to an integral portion of our territory overseas, that was not acquired without taking thought, and certainly would not have been kept up had it been useless. Out of his own mouth he is condemned, since his language shows that he has not taken the trouble to enquire at the Admiralty of what use the place really is.

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Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in one soap at one price the most effective skin and complexion soap, and the purest and sweetest toilet, bath, and nursery soap.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. English, London, 1, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2. U.S.A., New York, 10, Broadway. In India, Calcutta, 1, The Arcade, and in all the principal cities of the world. Sole Agents, Hongkong, 17, Queen's Road, Central. Mailed Free.

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(late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau) 34, Queen's Road Central (Second Floor), Hongkong, 25th October, 1905.

[19]

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THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER CO., LTD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Dock and Boilers.

Call Ring W.

J. W. KEW, Manager, Hotel Marlborough, 3rd Floor, Hongkong, 8th August, 1905.

621

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CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

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Hongkong, 17th May, 1905.

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Hongkong, 29th November, 1902.

2349

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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H. RUTONJEE,
No. 5, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong, or
No. 37, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1906. [81]

NOTICE.

H. YER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, has this day RE-OPENED at its former place, 2nd Floor of No. 14, BEAUFIELD ARCADE, Queen's Road Central, and he solicits the continuance of his Customers' Patronage.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1906. [832]

NOW READY.

STOCKBROKER'S TELEGRAM CODE, (Second Edition.)

EXTENDED AND IMPROVED.

Price \$5.00.

WONG KISUM,
Care of P.O. Box No. 111.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1906. [854]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE SEASON will be held at the HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, 14th inst., commencing at 4 p.m.

The charge of admission will be \$1.00 for other than Members of the Hongkong Jockey or Gymkhana Club.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Post Entries will be accepted for Events Nos. 2 & 4.

C. G. MACKIE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1906. [853]

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship
"DORTMUND,"
Captain Wagner, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 5 p.m.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1906. [849]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"POLYNESIE,"
Captain Broc, will be despatched for the above Ports on about MONDAY, the 16th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1906. [2]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ABRATON APCAR,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the 12th instant will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the harbour and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1906. [850]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED,

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"CALCHAS,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 7th inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 a.m., on the 16th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 17th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1906. [8-10]

LESSONS.

LESSONS GIVEN in the PERKIN and CANTONESE DIALECT, by arrangement with the undersigned.

Terms very moderate.

Apply to—**C. WAI,**
Address 14, Gilman Barrar, Ground-floor.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1906. [745]

INTIMATIONS.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

THE Offices of the Company have this day been REMOVED to the Second-floor of No. 1, QUEEN'S BUILDING, facing Harbour (late vacated by the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.).

T. ADIMA,
Manager.
[838]

Hongkong, 9th April, 1906.



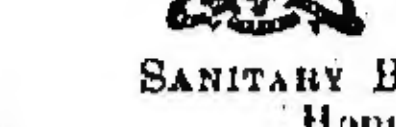
SANITARY BOARD.

NOTICE.

IN View of the Intimate Relationship which exists between HUMAN PLAGUE and RAT PLAGUE, HOUSEHOLDERS are invited to REPORT at once to the SECRETARY to the Board should they find their Premises infested with Rats.

Rat Traps and Bird Lime may be obtained from the SECRETARY FREE OF COST.

G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary, Sanitary Board.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1906. [819]



SANITARY BOARD OFFICE.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the Central Division of the City of Victoria and the Western Division of Kowloon occupied by members of more than one family must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of March and April.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room and staircase, all outside partitions, stair casings and stair linings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs, both in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

The backyard should have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be cleaned.

The Central Division of the City lies between Gilmair Street and Peel Street, on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West. Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western divisions by Robinson Road and a straight line drawn from the North end thereof through the Yau-mai-kei Reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary.
Dated this 2nd day of April, 1906. [840]

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPT.

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that PRACTICE FIRING will take place as under—

On the 6th and 7th April, from a point to the East of Frontier Road a little beyond the 3rd milestone against Targets on the Lower slopes of Beacon Hill, in a N.N.E. direction.

On the 7th, 9th, 10th and 11th April, an encircling party firing from a position near the junction of the roads leading to Shatin and Grasscutters' Passes in a N.N.E. direction, towards the latter Pass. The Covering Party from a position about 400 yards N.N.W. of the latter line in Diamond Hill (Sheet 8"=1 mile Lion Hill) due E. against the slopes between Kailung Peak and Middle Hill.

On the 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th April, Field Firing in the vicinity of Chin-Lan-Chu and Custom's Pass.

T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
Colonial Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1906. [841]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. RANKIN LESLIE in our Firm Cessated on 31st March, 1906.

GRANT & LESLIE,
Hongkong and Canton.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1906. [798]

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP of BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS has this day expired by effluxion of time, and Messrs. S. S. BENJAMIN and G. H. POTTS have been appointed Liquidators in Shanghai and Mr. E. S. KADOORIE as Liquidator in Hongkong, and they are respectively empowered to receive all monies due to and to pay all monies owing by the late firm of BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. The successors of the Firm are Messrs. S. S. BENJAMIN and G. H. POTTS, in Shanghai, and Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. in Hongkong, who are prepared to carry on BROKERAGE Business as heretofore.

E. S. KADOORIE,
Hongkong, 31st March, 1906. [774]

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING my Temporary Absence from the Colony, Mr. H. W. KENNETT will act as GENERAL MANAGER of the above Company.

By Order of the Consulting Committee
J. WHEBLEY,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1906. [741]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

for Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the Departure of the English Mails also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages FOR 31 YEARS.

Price 2s. Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Local Bookellers.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 10th April, 1906, commencing at 3.30 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street, A COLLECTION OF

VALUABLE POSTAGE STAMPS.

On view now.
Catalogues on application.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1906. [844]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell for Account of the Concerned at his SALES ROOMS, No. 2, Zeland Street, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 11th April, 1906, at 11 a.m. and at 2.30 p.m.

A Special Assortment of Very Fine FURNITURE, SOFAS, ARM CHAIRS, BOX LOUNGES (Tie Linen), &c., &c.;

A Lot of LADIES' CORSETS, VEILING and SUNSHADES, &c., &c.

F. KIENE,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1906. [820]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 11th April, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon, at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street, In Two Lots,

THE GERMAN STEAMER "DEGIMA" (wrecked off Cape Horn, Hainan Island), with SUNDRY APPURTENANCES, STORES, ANCHORS, CHAINS, etc., etc.

And About 1,000 Tons COAL (the Cargo of above Steamer).

TERMS—Cash on fall of Hammer. Both Lots to be at purchaser's risk on fall of Hammer.

For further particulars, apply to
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1906. [806]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On THURSDAY, the 12th April, 1906, commencing at 11 a.m., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street, A FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY, SHOES AND DRESS MATERIALS, &c., &c.

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED FANCY STRAW HATS, TOQUES, GLACE KID TAN, and PATENT LEATHER SHOES and BOOTS, WHITE and BROWN TENNIS SHOES, CASHMERE, DRESS MATERIAL, MERCEDES PRINTED BATEEN, SERGES in Suit Length, &c., &c.

TERMS—As Customary.

On View from Wednesday, the 11th April, 1906.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1906. [845]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell for Account of the Concerned at his SALES ROOMS, No. 2, Zeland Street, On THURSDAY, the 12th April, 1906, at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS.

And Lots of Old POSTAGE STAMPS, also two Albums containing VALUABLE COLLECTIONS OF STAMPS.

TERMS—As usual.

F. KIENE,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1906. [833]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA (MITSU BISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO,
Cable Address: "IWASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices and Hongkong and Shanghai Agencies.

All Letters Addressed to—
MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO., with name of place under.

BRANCH OFFICES:—
NAGASAKI, MOI, YOKO, KARATSU and HANKOW.

AGENCIES:—
SHANGHAI: H. J. H. TAPP.
HONGKONG: H. U. JEFFRIES.

MANILA: MACDONALD & Co.
CHUNKING: GEARING & Co.
YOKOHAMA: M. ARADA.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies; the Imperial Armies; the Imperial Railways; Sanyo, Kureha and the other Principal Railway; Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

EXPORTERS OF COAL to Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Manila, North China, Korean Ports and America.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shinmei, Namazuta and Kami-Yamada Collieries and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Buzen Coal.

Sole Agents for Kijiro, Komatsu (Tagawa) and Yachiomachi Coal (Kansai).

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.

Coal sold in 1904 by the Company amounted to 1,550,000 tons.

TAKASHIMA COAL

Now and additional shafts at the Takashima Colliery have been completed and this well-known best and most economical steam Coal in the East is now produced in abundance and can be supplied in any quantity.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1906, 108

PUBLIC COMPANIES

PHILIPPINE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of PHILIPPINE CO., LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LTD., Queen's Road, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 11th day of April, 1906, at 3.15 p.m., when the Subjoined Resolution will be proposed. Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for Confirmation as a Special Resolution to a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY MEETING which will be subsequently convened—

RESOLUTION.

That the firm of Messrs. F. S. KADOORIE & Co., appointed GENERAL MANAGERS of the Company in the place of Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS and that Article 86 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by substituting the words "E. S. KADOORIE & Co." for the words "Benjamin, Kelly & Potts."

BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1906. [761]

THE YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this above Association will be held at the Head Office, No. 24, The Bund, Shanghai, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April, 1906, at 4.30 o'clock P.M., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and the Accounts for the 31st December, 1905, the election of Directors and Auditor for the current year, and for the purpose of transacting any other business which may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Association will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 18th April, 1906, both days inclusive.

Members holding proxies for absent Shareholders must deposit same with the Acting Secretary for registration at least Forty-Eight hours before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
F. A. CUMMING,
Acting Secretary.
Shanghai, 24th March, 1906. [804]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, QUEEN'S BUILDING, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 25th April, 1906, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statements of Account to the 31st December, 1905, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 28th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. J. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1906. [802]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 88 for Thirteen Shares numbered 15299 to 15311 inclusive, on which the sum of \$2.00 per Share has been paid-up, standing in the Register in the name of HUBERICH E. ELLIS, of Hongkong, having been LOST. Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before 5th May, 1906, a NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued, and the old certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1906. [811]

TO LET.

TO LET.

SUITABLE FOR ONE, ONE ROOM in Prince's Building.

Apply to—**LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.**
Hongkong, 4th March, 1906. [84]

HOTEL MANSIONS.

ROOMS TO LET on the 4th Floor, Unfurnished, as Offices or Chambers.

Apply to—**THE SECRETARY,**
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1906. [593]

TO LET.

"HAYTOR"—THE PEAK.
Immediate possession.

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**
Hongkong, 19th March, 1906. [865]

TO LET.

SEYMOUR ROAD LOWER, No. 31.

SPONEHAVEN, Robinson Road, No. 33.

TANG YUEN, Macdonnell Road, No. 18 (5 Rooms).

JOE HOUSE STREET, No. 6 (1st Floor, 5 Rooms).

PRAYA EAST, No. 99 (Godown).

Apply to—**SAM WANG CO., LD.,**
81, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. [366]

TO BE LET.

NO. 4, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE

Apply to—**NO. 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE.**
Dated the 4th day of April, 1906. [810]

TO LET.

NO. 3 and 4, "FAIRVIEW" ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

1st and 2nd FLOOR, No. 12, Queen's Road Central.

Apply to—**LEIGH & ORANGE,**
1, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1906. [801]

TO LET

TO LET.

IN HOTEL MANSIONS, a suite of Three Large Offices on corner overlooking Des Voeux Road; coolie quarters and all modern conveniences. Telephone and Electric Light fittings installed.

Apply—**"H."**
Care of Box 22 G.P.O.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1906. [678]

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS, at East Point, close to the Water, suitable for the Storage of any Cargo.

Floor Area, 6,100 square feet each.

Apply to—**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,**
Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [256]

TO LET.

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon.

"STOLZENFELS," PEAK, Bungalow and Tennis Court. From 1st May next.

Two ROOMS in HOTEL MANSIONS, with Bathroom; suitable for married couple. Rent moderate.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAPAN
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"MOYUNE"	On 14th April.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"TRUCER"	On 14th April.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"DARDANUS"	On 21st April.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"HECTOR"	On 21st April.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"JASON"	On 28th April.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"DEUCALION"	On 5th May.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"TYDEUS"	On 12th May.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"HYSON"	On 12th May.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"GLAUCUS"	On 15th May.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"RHIPRUS"	On 17th May.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"IDOMENEUS"	On 23rd May.	

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP...	"DIOMED"	On 10th April.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP...	"MACHAON"	On 20th April.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP...	"KINTUCK"	On 24th April.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP...	"BELLEROPHON"	On 8th May.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP...	"CALCHAS"	On 20th May.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP...	"HECTOR"	On 22nd May.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP...	"JASON"	On 5th June.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP...	"DEUCALION"	On 19th June.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP...	"HYSON"	On 20th June.	

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, & NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO- HAMA	"TEUCER"	On 18th April.	
	"TYDEUS"	On 18th April.	

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA & PACIFIC COAST	"NINGHOW"	On 25th April.	
	"YANGTSE"	On 25th April.	

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. [9-10]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
MANILA, CHEFOO and NANCHANG...	"TEAN"	On 10th April.	
YOKOHAMA and SHANGHAI...	"THOLMA"	On 10th April.	
YOKOHAMA and SHANGHAI...	"CHINKIANG"	On 11th April.	
YOKOHAMA and SHANGHAI...	"TAIYUAN"	On 11th April.	
YOKOHAMA and SHANGHAI...	"SHAOHSING"	On 12th April.	
YOKOHAMA and SHANGHAI...	"KASHING"	On 12th April.	
YOKOHAMA and SHANGHAI...	"HUICHOW"	On 18th April.	
YOKOHAMA and SHANGHAI...	"CHINGTU"	On 10th April.	

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivaled Table. A daily qualified
Surgeon is carried.

* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other
Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. [11]

Hongkong, 10th April, 1906.



OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TAMUO via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 15th April, at 10 A.M.	
TAMUO via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 22nd April, at 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW	"SHOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 11th April, A.M.	
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"MAIDZURU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 18th April, A.M.	

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with electric light. Unrivaled Table.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1906. T. ARIMA, Manager. [14]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN,
LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRISTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE
LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES	Freight & Passengers
SCANDIA	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG	On 10th April	Freight
SLAVONIA	Odessa Direct	About 17th April	Freight
SENEGAMBIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 18th April	Freight
Capt. Peter	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)		
SEGOVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 2nd May	Freight
Capt. Schönfeldt	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)		
JSTRIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 8th May	Freight
Capt. Gierstner	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)		
C. FERD. LAEISZ	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG	On 16th May	Freight
Capt. Meyerdorfs	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)		
SITHONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 30th May	Freight
Capt. Bröhm	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)		
ANDALUSIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 14th June	Freight
Capt. Filler	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)		
VANDALIA	NEW YORK	On 8th May	Freight
Capt. Heine	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)		

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this
steamer. Saloon and cabin amidships. Lighted throughout by electricity. Daily qualified
doctor and stewards are carried.

For Further Particulars, apply to
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
HONGKONG OFFICE, King's Building.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 11th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 25th April
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 9th May
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 23rd May
ROON	WEDNESDAY 6th June
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 20th June
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY 4th July
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY 18th July
MAYEIN	WEDNESDAY 1st August
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 15th August
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 29th August
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 12th September

ON WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of APRIL, 1906, at NOON, the Steamship
"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD," Captain H. Kirchner, with MAILS, PASSEN-
GER, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port at above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 9th April. Cargo and
Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 10th April, and Parcels
will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 10th April.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50.

Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA and GIBRALTAR	\$21 0 0	\$12 0 0	\$8 0 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	\$21 0 0	\$12 0 0	\$8 0 0

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
VIA NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR	\$44 0 0	\$24 0 0	\$16 0 0
return	\$115 0 0	\$79 0 0	\$47 0 0

VIA BREMEN or SOUTHAMPTON

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
return	\$68 0 0	\$48 0 0	\$27 0 0
	\$123 0 0	\$83 0 0	\$49 0 0

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and
travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates will be applied as via NAPLES,
GENOA or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's
expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from
SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo.
The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERRUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT.

Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean
Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer
from PORT SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,
HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
PRINZ SIGISMUND	TUESDAY, 1st May.
WILLHARD	TUESDAY, 29th May.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	TUESDAY, 29th June.

ON TUESDAY, the 1st MAY, at NOON, the Steamship "PRINZ SIGISMUND,"
Captain Lenz, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA	\$10	\$6	\$4
TO NEW GUINEA	\$18	\$12	\$8
TO BRISBANE	\$20	\$14	\$10
TO SYDNEY	\$23	\$15	\$11
TO MELBOURNE	\$24	\$16	\$12
TO YOKOHAMA	\$30	\$20	\$14
TO KOBE	\$35	\$25	\$17
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE	\$140	\$100	\$70

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA and COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer	\$97 0 0
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA and AMERICA	\$96 0 0

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San
Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent
Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

YOKOHAMA and KOBE

PRINZ SIGISMUND

Tuesday, 10th April.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

SACHSEN

Wednesday, 11th April.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

PRINZ HEINRICH

Wednesday, 23rd April.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San
Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & S.S. Co.,
T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the
Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:

1st Class

To London via Plymouth or Southampton

\$62 0 0

To Bremen

\$63 0 0

To Paris via Cherbourg

\$65 0 0

To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar

\$65 0 0

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1906.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.
CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
SHAWMUT	9,600	E. V. Roberts	On 28th April

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior
accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures
steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried
in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1906.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong
and South American Ports.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"GLENFARG."

5,600 tons, will be despatched for CALLAO
(Peru) and IQUIQUE (Chili) on or about 10th
April, 1906, at Noon.

Also taking freight to other Eastern Coast
Ports of South America transhipping to the
Connecting Lines.

For further information as to Freight and
Passage apply to

K. MATSUDA,
YOKO BUILDING.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1906.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.

Taking Cargo at Through Rates to
TAWAU, LAHAD DATU, LABUAN,
JOLO, ZAMBOANGA and MENADO.

THE Company's Steamship

"BORNEO."

Captain F. Sembill (ready to load on THURSDAY,
12th inst.), will leave on SATURDAY,
the 14th inst., at 9 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1906.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, Ceylon, AUS-
TRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ARCADIA."

Captain W. W. Cooke, R.N.R. carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port
on SATURDAY, the 21st April,
at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the
above ports in connection with the Company's
s.s. Victoria, 6,222 tons, from Colombo.

Passenger accommodation in which vessel is
secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for Straits, and
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be
transhipped at Colombo into the mail steam-
er proceeding direct to Marseilles and London;
other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed
from Bombay by the R.M.S. Arabia, due
in London on 3rd June.

Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1906.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

EASTER HOLIDAYS

On Friday, Saturday and Monday next, the 13th, 14th and 15th April, the Post Office will be closed for one hour only, i.e., from 8 a.m. till 9 a.m. All out-going mails will be closed at 9 a.m. In the event of the arrival of the French Mail from Europe, the Office will be opened for the delivery of the mail, for one hour. There will be no delivery and a collection of letters as on Sundays. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The *Sachsen*, with the German mail of the 13th March, left Singapore on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Thursday, the 12th inst., at daylight.

The *Polynesien*, with the French mail of the 16th March, left Singapore on Monday, the 9th inst., at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 16th inst. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 14th February.

A Mail for MACAO, is despatched per s.s. *Wingchai* on week-days at 5.00 p.m. On Sunday the mail for Macao is closed at 8.00 a.m.

Mails for CANTON, SAMSHUI and WUOHOW are closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. and at 5.00 p.m.

Mails for *CANTON, NANTAO, SANBUR, *KONGMOON, *KUMCHUK, *SAMSHUI, and *WUOHOW are closed every week-day, at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m.

*No mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR	PER	DATE
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar	Tjimarhi	Tuesday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO	Doric	Tuesday, 10th, 10.00 A.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra postage 10 cents.)		
Swatow, Amoy and Fouchow	Haitan	Tuesday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Namany	Tuesday, 10th, 11.15 A.M.
Choochoo and Nanyang	Tholma	Tuesday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Hoihow and Pakhoi	Haitan	Tuesday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Bangkok	Manila	Wednesday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Quang Chien Wan, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Haitan	Wednesday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Fouchow and Shanghai	Shohia Maru	Wednesday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Capri	Wednesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER (B.C.)

Europe, 30, India via TATICORIN

Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.

Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

TO-DAY.

Sale, Postage Stamps, Sales Rooms, Mr. Geo. P. Lammer, 330 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sale, Furniture, Sales Rooms, Mr. F. Kiene, 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Sale, Steamer and its Cargo, Sales Rooms, Mr. Geo. P. Lammer, 12 Noon.

Extraordinary General Meeting, Philippine Co., Ltd., Office of the National Bank of China, Ltd., 3.15 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	204
	Credit, at 4 months' sight	204
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	214
ON	PARIS—	
	Bank Bills, on demand	257
	Credit, at 4 months' sight	261 1/2
ON	GERMANY—	
	On demand	210
ON	NEW YORK—	
	Bank Bills, on den and	49 1/2
	Credit, 90 days' sight	50 1/2
ON	CANTON—	
	Telegraphic Transfer	153 1/2
	Bank, on demand	154
ON	SHANGHAI—	
	Telegraphic Transfer	153 1/2
	Bank, on demand	154
ON	SEARONGHAI—	
	Bank, at sight	71 1/2
	Private, 30 days' sight	72 1/2
ON	YOKOHAMA—On demand	100 1/2
ON	MANILA—On demand—Pesos	100
ON	SINGAPORE—On demand	144 p.m.
ON	BATAVIA—On demand	123 1/2
ON	BALAPONG—On demand	34 p.m.
ON	RAKONG—On demand	3 p.m.
ON	RAKONG—On demand	6 1/2
SOUTH SEA	Bank's Buying Rate	3.75
GOVERN	100, 100, per ton	31.00

THE SHIPMENTS SAILED FROM NEW YORK ON THE 16TH JAN.

The Barber Line steamer *Saint Egbert* sailed from New York for China and Japan on the 14th March.

The steamer *Shah Alhan* left Kobe via Moji on the 1st inst., and may be expected here on or about the 10th inst.

The steamer *Pineapple* left Singapore on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., and is due here on or about Tuesday, the 10th inst.

The steamer *Hongkong Maru* sailed from Yokohama on 7th April, and may be expected at this port on the 19th inst.

The steamer *Aker* left Singapore on Wednesday, the 4th inst., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 11th inst.

The steamer *Adalana* left Kanton on 5th inst., and is due to arrive here on or about the 10th April.

The steamer *Kulsang* left Calcutta for this port via Straits on 1st inst., and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of China* left Yokohama for Vancouver on Friday, the 6th inst.

The steamer *Dakota* (Great Northern S.S. Co.)